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WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Alexander M. Haig Jr., while an assistant to Henry A. Kissinger, asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to place under surveillance some of the Government officials who became targets of a controversial wiretap program, according to Senate testimony made public today.

General Haig, who told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in July that he "never viewed myself as anything but an extension of Dr. Kissinger," testified that in passing the names of officials to the F.B.I., he had been told to ask "generally that they be surveilled."

Mr. Kissinger, who was President Nixon's national security adviser when the program began in May of

tained publicly and under oath that he never initiated or recommended the use of electronic surveillance as a means of finding and stopping leaks of sensitive foreign policy information to the news media.

Mr. Kissinger, who has since become Secretary of State, has repeatedly described his role as one of submitting to the F.B.I. the names of subordinates on the National Security Council staff who fitted three prearranged criteria for possible sources of "leaks."

During an emotional session with reporters in Salzburg, Austria, in June, Mr. Kissinger conceded that "in submitting these names, we knew that an investigation was certain and that a

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Haig Testified He Acted For Kissinger on Wiretaps

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wiretap was probable."

But he attacked the "impression" he said had been created by news accounts that the wiretap program was "a shady affair" and that he had requested wiretaps on specific individuals. And he threatened to resign from the State Department if the matter were not resolved.

The Foreign Relations Committee, which confirmed Mr. Kissinger's nomination as Secretary of State in September, 1973, held special hearings last summer requested clearing R-110-5-34-0 wiretap affair.

The committee agreed unanimously in August that Mr. Kissinger had not misled it during about his participation in the 21-month-long search for leaks, an investigation for which former President Nixon has said he gave full authorization.

The transcript of the closed hearings, made public today, contains a number of deletions that committee aides said had been requested by the Department of State and the F.B.I. on national security grounds. But it nevertheless provides the most complete picture thus far of the genesis and scope of the wiretap program and of the part in it played by Mr. Kissinger's office.

Haig Questioned

At one point, Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, the committee chairman, asked General Haig, "What were you told to ask the F.B.I. to do when you submitted names to them — ask that a general investigation be made of the individuals, that they be interviewed or only that wiretaps be installed on their homes?"

"Generally that they be surveilled," General Haig replied. "It was very clear to me that wiretapping. I wasn't the least bit naïve about it, Senator."

General Haig, who was named by President Ford last week as supreme commander, traveled himself in his testimony

individuals with adverse information in their security files.

In response to a written question from the committee's staff, Mr. Kissinger said that "when my office submitted a name, I assumed that the F.B.I. would conduct an investigation using whatever techniques they deemed appropriate."

"I do not know what specific investigation techniques were employed by the F.B.I.," he continued, "but I assumed that wiretaps would follow the submission of a name by my office."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, recalled

President Nixon cited Mr. Kissinger as having "asked" that wiretaps be installed on some of his associates.

"Having heard that Presidential statement, do you still stand by your statement as the truth?" Senator Javits asked.

"Of course," the Secretary replied.

In its report, the Foreign Relations Committee conceded that, "to be sure, there are inconsistencies between the F.B.I. documents" relating to the wiretap operation "and the testimony" of General Haig, Mr. Kissinger and others.

Because of these, the report noted, "the committee was unable to settle to its satisfaction some questions about the initiation and termination of certain wiretaps."

"But it did establish to its satisfaction that Secretary Kissinger's role in the program was essentially as he described it in testimony last year."

Discrepancy About Hoover

Some inconsistencies involve F.B.I. documents prepared by J. Edgar Hoover, the late F.B.I. director, and William C. Sullivan, a retired bureau official whom the report described as having been "physically unable to testify" before the Foreign Relations Committee last summer.

One major inconsistency is contained in a Hoover memorandum, written on May 12, 1969, which maintains that it was General Haig, then a colonel attached to Mr. Kissinger's White House office, who



Associated Press

Alexander M. Haig Jr.

had brought the F.B.I. the first "request" for wiretaps on four

Mr. Kissinger testified, however, that the first four targets of the wiretap program were suggested not by him but by Mr. Hoover, three of whom, he said, the F.B.I. chief had recommended that Mr. Kissinger not hire for his staff.

Other inconsistencies stem from a series of F.B.I. memos citing either Mr. Kissinger, or General Haig on his behalf, as having requested the initiation of some of the taps or the termination of others.

Describes His Role

Mr. Kissinger testified, however, that his sole function in the surveillance effort beyond the selection of some of the 17 names passed on to the F.B.I. was to read occasional reports of overhead conversations forwarded by the F.B.I. to the White House.

"I had no knowledge of when an individual tap was terminated," Mr. Kissinger said, "and I was not involved in termination decisions."

"I appreciate," Mr. Kissinger told the committee, "that in scrutinizing the transcript of these discussions, there will always be nuances, or sentences, which, taken out of context, can give rise to interminable new inquiries."

"I do not suggest that the press should not probe. And I do not ask that Secretaries of State not be criticized. But I do ask that the questions as to my role and the truthfulness and completeness of my testimony be finally resolved."